pions for Calling Out the National Guard-The Polence of New York—Migh Standard of the Rank and File of the Army—Becords of Miles, Merritt, and the Other

The present enlisted strength of the army is 25,725 men. Of this number there are: in the cavalry, 6,170; in the artillery, 4,025; in the infantry, 13,125; detailed to the several staff departments, 2,405. Adding to this force the two new regiments of artillery, now recruiting, be stationed at Fort Slocum, Davids Island, and at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, the enlisted men of the army will number, in a short time, nearly 28,000. This force could be increased under the law, should the President think it necessary, to about 54,000 men. Then, as an auxiliary to the army, a force always ready and always to be depended upon in an emergency, there is the National Guard of the several States. This, in all branches, amounts to about 114,000 men.

about 114,000 men.

During the past few days a question has been raised as to the method the President would pursue in calling out the National Guard. To settle this point the War Department addressed to Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General and Instructor in International Law at West Point, the following ques

"L If the President of the United States should call out the militia of one State for duty in another, would it be necessary that it be mustered into the general service by any cath ether than that administered to the men as militiamen in their own State!

2. Does the call of the President necessarily have to be through the Governor of the State! 3. In calling out the militia would it be within the powers of the President to designate sertain organizations, or would be have to limit bimself merely to making a requisition for a certain number of men!"

To the first question Lieut.-Col. Davis sent

be following reply: Under the practice established by the War Department, a practice however neither reired nor expressly sanctioned by law, an oath of allegiance is necessary to the muster-in of militia troops under the Act of July 17, 1862, Being a condition imposed by order or regula-tion merely, and not a statutory requirement, it is subject to change or modification by the same authority. It is proper to observe, however, that one of the chief reasons for the imposition of the path of alle-iance, to test the loyalty of the in dividual members of the militia, upon their be ing matered into the service of the United ices, still exists, and would serve the same

second question this was the reply: To the second question this was the reply:
The only statutory restriction upon the authority of the President in respect to calling orth the mititia is that contained in the act of J by 17, 1882, which requires that, when the militia of more than one State is called into actual service of the United States by the President, he shall apportion them among such States according to the representative population.

"On the other hand, the Act of Feb. 28, 1795, conferred authority upon the President to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger

useful purpose in the future that it has served in

conferred authority upon the President to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of dancer or scene or action, as he may deem necessary to repel invasion or to suppress such rebellon, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officer of the militia as he may think proper."

"The manner of calling out the militia by the President, under the Act of Feb. 23, 1795 (section 1642 Revised Statutes), is indicated by the Supreme Court in the leading case of Houston vs. Moore to Wheaton, 15., where it is observed that "the President's orders may be given to the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State or to any militia officer he may think proper."

"The call would ordinarily be addressed to the State. Such, indeed, has been the practice of the Executive sine the formation of the Government under the Constitution."

The reply to the third question was as fellows:

"Under the authority conferred by the act of

The reply to the third question was as fellows:

"Under the authority conferred by the act of Feb. 28, 1795, it would be entirely within the discretion of the President to designate certain organizations for service under the call. If there be no organized militia in the State pointed out by the act of July 17, 1862, as the antirom which the militia should be drawn, the power'te designate becomes impossible of execution, and the call must, is consequence, be addressed to the Governor of the State. It is proper to say that the latter course is one properly to be pursued under ordinary circumstances. It is only when an emeryency of time arists, or the loyalty of the militia of a particular locality is doubted, or where there is casen to believe that the Executive will not inone the President's request, that the call should be addressed directly to the commander of the militia organizations whose services are believed by him to be necessary to meet the existing emergency."

isting emergency.

A simple solution of the problem was offered by an officer on Gen. Merritt's staff the other day. His plan was this: In case of war, when an army of invasion may land at some point or points, less the President call out the point or points, le. the President call out the militia of each State threatened with invasion, through the Governor of that State, to defend the State's coast. The economy of this scheme recommends it not less than its simplicity. Following it, the National Guard of each State would be defending its own territory and the cost of such defence would be borne, it was asserted by this officer, by the States themselves. In defending the coast line of New York, for instance, the organizations making up the First and Second brigades could be ordered to assist the regulars in manning the harbor fortications and in preventing a force from landing. The Third and Fourth brigades could beheld in reserve, either at their armories or on Governor's Island, depending entirely upon the seriousness of the emergency. It was maintained by this officer that, with such a force of defenders, regulars and militia, and the big guns of the harbor forts, the harbor nines and the navy all working together in the effort to turnish diversion and entertainment for the enemy, an army of invasion couldn't set foot on the territory of New York city in a million years.

enemy, an army of invasion couldn't set foot on the territory of New York city in a million years.

The character of the men who make up the rank and file of the National Guard is well known. One rubs up against them every day. You meet them at the opers or at a dinner or a reception to-night and to-morrow you meet them in the counting room and the office, or you hear them arguing in the courts. They are representative young men in their respective communities seven days and six nights in the week and on the seventh night they are at their armories in uniform, perfecting themselves for a soldier's work on the field.

Of the men in the regular army, the men who are real soldiers, year in and year out, the general public knows less. Upon the authority of a high officer in the army the statement is made that in the standing army of no other country in the world is the personnel of the rank and file so line as in the United States. In no country in the world are the requirements for enlistment so high. Not only must a man be above the average, mentally and physically, but furthermore he must not be younger than 21 nor older than 30. Then, too, he must meet the following tests:

Height.		Weight. Chest Measurem		uremens.
Foet.	Inohes.	Pounda.	At empira- tion: Inches.	Mobil- itu: Inches.
5 4-12 5 5-12 5 6-12 5 7-12 6 6-12 5 7-12 6 6-12 5 10-12 5 10-12	64 65 66 67 68 69 70	128 130 152 154 141 148 155 102	82'9 88 88'9 84 84 84'9	200000000000000000000000000000000000000

Then, too, there are certain height and and wel ait limits for each branch of the service. For the infantry and artillery the height must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches and the weight not less than 128 pounds nor more than 190 pounds. For the cavalry the height must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches nor more than 5 feet 10 inches. A cavalryman must not weigh more than 165 pounds. Hesides meeting all these requirements, the applicant for enlistment must produce a certificate of good moral character and he must be a citizen. If he fails to meet these last two requirements, even though he has been more than equal to the others, which by the way, include ability to read, write, and speak the English language, he will not be accepted.

The result is that the private in the regular

The result is that the private in the regular army is a citizen on whom the nation may depend. He is well treated, as he deserves to be. Hesides receiving fair play and allowances for clothing and rations, he has the privilege of attending a school, taught by competent instructions among the officers, at which he may pursue a course as nearly like that at the United States Military Academy at West Point as possible. Now that it is possible for a private to rise to the rule of a commissioned officer, these post schools have helped many a bright man to win a sword, bell, and equalities.

have helped many a bright man to win a sword, belt, ann epaulets.

The officers that command this army are communication to one of the papers the other day a doubting Thomas asked the question: "If this country had a war on its hands now is there a Grant or a Sherman or a Sheridan in the army plan the campaigns and win the victories." This question was taken by a reporter of THE SIV to a headquarters officer attached to the Impartment of the East. This officer has grown any in the service, and he knows the army well. After thinking about the question for a while he said:

Grant or a Sherman or a Sheridan among the general officers of the army now, their equals or superiors would develop mighty quickly after the first run was fired. It always has been so and it would be so again. Don't you or the fellow who asked that question worry about that. But perhaps we don't need to develop successors to the great triumvirate of the civil war.

"Should we go to war to-morrow the responsibility of the campaign would fell, principally, upon nine men. These are: Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army; Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Penartment of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island; Major-Gen. John R. Brocke, commanding the new Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago; Rriz.-Gen. Elwell S. Otia, commanding the Department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver; Brig.-Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Denver; Brig.-Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding the Department of Chiffornia, with headquarters at San Francisco; Brig. Gen. William M. Graham, commanding the new Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta; Brig.-Gen. James F. Wada, commanding the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver Harracks, State of Washington.

"Now then, let's have a look at these mon. It's a fact of some interset to note that among all the general afficers Gon. Merritt is the only West Pointer. All the others entered the service as volunteers from civil life. All are native Americans, with the exception of Gen. Ocopinger, who was born in Ireland. He enters' the volunteer service with the highest rank of any of the present general officers, having enlisted as a Colonel of the Fifteenth New York Cavairy on Jan. 27, 1865. He was honorably mustered out June 17, 1860. He was honorably mustered out June 17, 1860. He was honorably mustered out June 17, 1860. He, you remember, married a daughter of the late James G. Blaine.

"Miles, who would command all the forces, should there be a war, was born WHITE ELEPHANT ABLAZE. FIRE DUE TO A CIGARETTE BURNS

OUT ITS INTERIOR. The Gergeous Signs Which Advertised Its At tractions Also Consumed-While the Fire Burned Feathers from Divana and Orien-Pillows Floated Over Sixth Avenue. The interior of John C. Ellis's White Elephant, or Oriental Palace of Delicious Delight for Men, Women and Wine, in Sixth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, was burned out last night. While the fire burned feathers filled the street, shooting up and floating down. The Sundaynighters in the Tenderloin howled with merriment at seeing the stuffing of the divans and pillows blowing about. It was the inflammable

character of the decorations of the place that caused the fire. When Mr. Ellis opened his resort in Sixth venue, between Twenty-eighth and Twentyninth etrects, a few months ago, he called it the White Elephant, and, the Oriental fever being at full tide in the Tenderloin, he plastered the rout walls with large, brilliant signs indicating the various Eastern delights and luxuries that night be obtained within. On the ground floor there was a bar, with tables all about, where men and women might drink. In the rear was a smoking room for private parties, and above, another more comprehensive, termed by the proprieto- a luxurious smoking parlor for men and women. These parlors were fitted up with imitation palms, divans and couches of imaginary Eastern shapes, rugs, curtains, and pillows in profuse abundance. Here,

tains, and pillows in profuse abundance. Here, with the dimmest of lights, the sportively inclined were accustomed to gather, smoke cigarettes, and drink black coffee.

Lest night the parlors upstairs were full. In one corner sat a very young man with a woman not so young. Both were smoking cigarettes. A bout 10:30 o'clock the young man arose to go and carelessly tossed his cigarette away. It fell in the oranches of an initiation pain tree near by, and, in a second, the leaves caught fire. The next instant a lace curtain which overlapped it was in a blaze and there was a commotion.

The fire spread so rapidly that the forty or fity men and women had scarcely time to fice to the floor below. All the other palms, curtains, and tapestries were ablace in two nintakes, and tapestries were ablace in two nunutes, and the flower were apurtus; out of the
windows, above which was this gorgeous canvas sign stretching clear across the building.
"Palace of Delicious Delight of Men, Women,
and Wine." It burned like celluloid and lit up
Sixth avenue for blocks. On the floor above
was another sign, and this, too, caught fire.

Mentime a man hear run to Twenty-sixth
street and opener, the fire slarm lox, but in ans
excitement be had failed to pull the book.
Hence the firenen were delayed five minutes.
As soon as they arrived, however, they made
short work of the blaze. They got inside in a
jiffy and then the feathers from the
pillows began to fly, as the pillows were
hurled out the windows with their coverings
burned and burst. The crowd which had gathered on the elevated station cheered lustily,
their howis f derision growing louder with
every new burst of feathers.

The exhibition lasted only about fifteen minutes. The fire did not got a hold on the building proper, but it stripped avery bit of the Orientalism from both the inside and the outside.
A spiral staircase, running from the ground to
the top floor, gave it, an easy route to mount
without hurning through the floors.

The White Elephant was closed a few days
after it was first opened by Capt. Sheehan of the
Tenderloin station for an alleged violation of
the Raines law. The proprietor then obtained
the Metropolitan Turt Club's tranchise and itcense, and has since been able to evade efforts
of the police to close him up.

possible exception of Gueter.

"Miles was not outle 11 when he went to the front as First Lieutenant of a company which he had raised himself. He was a clerk in a crekery store in Boston when the war broke out. He had and by \$1,000, which he had had by \$1,000, which he borrowed on his personal note, he raised and equipped a company. The Governor of the State mustered in the company and commissioned Miles as the Captain. Then a political friend wanted the commission. The Governor then said that Miles was too young to command a company, and commanded back the commission, offering in exchange the commission of a First Lieutenant. As such be entered the war, his company forming a part of the Twenty-second Massachusetts sindantry.

"He had been in the service but a short time when Gen. O. O. Howard happened to be attracted to him and took him upon his staff. Miles was one of Hewa de a slaes-do-camp at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862. A good deal has been said of recent years about Miliee's being a dress parade soldier. Now let me tell you a story. It was the first day of the butlet came so fast that they would have spit raindrops. Every move made by McClellan was mot and matched by Johnston. Longstreat and Hill were pounding Casey, unmercifully and the great gaps in the lines of Fitzlohn Porter, Howard and Franklin showed that the repartee of the Johnnies was of the kind which made reply in many places impossible. Howard had some orders which had to be delivered at once. The chances were that the man who carried the orders would nover live to bring back his report to headquariers, and Howard knew it. He also knew that the messenger, if even he was to deliver the orders, must be fearless and, above ail, level-headed. Miles was the man he chose for the work, but the great-hoartet Howard told his young aide of the danger, and nade the commission more a request than an order. Some, time after the care when wounds a fire had not held to the head of the work, but the great-hoarted head with his free hand,

PROSPECTORS BLOCKED.

Enable to Cross the Valdes Gincter on Their TACOMA, Wash., March 27 .- Letters received

ere announce that 1,200 prospectors, many from the Eastern States, are blockaded at Valdes, Alaska, whence they hope to make their way over Valdes Glacier, forty miles, to the Copper River. The advance parties sent out reports that the glacier is absolutely impassable, containing wide and deep crovasses which cannot be crossed. The Indianusay nobody has crossed the glacier to Copper River since two years ago, when drifting snow filled the crevasses, making travel safe. The miners must wait until the travel sale. The weather will permit taking small boats around the Valdes peninsula to the mouth of the river, where a fresh start

taking similar data in the river, where a fresh start can be made.

Possibly they may secure steamers to transfer them to Occa or Copper River City, whence there is a trail to Alganik on the river. Blizzards have been frequent at Port Valdes. Several parties have become lost while seeking a way across the river. When Henry Jameson wrote, late in February, four men had been missing so long as to make it certain that they had frogen to death.

Mrs. Jesson, wife of a mine owner, has been killed, nrobably murdered, at Dawson. The mounted police are investigating the case. A sallor, Joseph McDonald, fell overboard from the bark Richard at Skagway and was drowned. Mrs. Aldrich, at Juneau, while temporarily insane, attempted to kill her four email children, inflicting injuries from which two have died.

Wrangell Indians are selling lots at Wrangell, which they have held for years, to the newcomers who are rushing in. Between \$30,000 and \$40,000 has been paid for them. That was Miles's record as a volunteer.

"His record in the regular atmy is too well known to need comment from me. Sherman and Sheridan were pretty good authorities on such matters, and I have heard them say that Miles was the greatest Indian fighter we have ever had. Take the capture of Geronimo, for instance. What the late Gen. Crook gave up after trying for six years to accomplish Miles secomplished in six months, and, I think, without the loas of a life among either the Indians or his own men.

"In all of his career Miles, like Sheridan, has never lost a battle. His method of fighting is a combination of the methods of Grant and Sherman. He has the comprehensiveness of plan of Sherman and the buildog tenacity of Grant. He is one of those men who believe that all roads lead to Rome, and, once he has started on one, he will keep going ahead until he gets to the end of the journey. He plans carefully, but once his plans are made nothing can change them. He will fight to victory along the lines he has laid down, and the confidence he inspires in his men is wonderful. They seem to feel, somehow, that with Miles for their leader, victory must surely come.

LUXURIOUS GOLD HUNTING. Party Going to Alaska with a Chef, Bath

rooms, and Wine. SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The schooner Free Trade will start for Alaska on Wednesday with a unique treasure hunting party. The captain and guide of the party is Capt. Charles A. Moore, who two years ago discovered on one of the Aleutian Islands the richest gold quarts he ever saw. He interested in the mine Mr. H. Talbot Watson and Mr. George Page, two wealthy Englishmen, who will accompany him with their valets and mining expert. They do not propose to endure any hardships, as the schooner has been refitted with bathrooms and all modern conveniences, and she is stocked like a pleasure yacht with delicacies and good wines. A chef goes sibng to serve up the meals.

Capt. Moore has the exact bearings of his island of gold. He declares that the rock is rotten quartz held together by threads of gold, and that it is fully one half precious metal. When he returned with his story no one here would put up the capital, so he went to London, and in three days had secured the necessary backing. valets and mining expert. They do not propose to

and in this series and in the series are the vessel will carry a remarkable steam launch which is thirty feet long by six feet beam, and yet draws only six loches. It carries eight men handly and makes fifty miles on a consumption of sixty gallons of water and 200

NEWS FROM THE ALBUTIAN ISLES. The Missing Bark Coloma Safs-Four Mes

he has laid down, and the combot of the last near is wonderful. They seem to feel, somehow, that with Miles for their leader, victory must surely come.

"Gen. Merritt has but two years more to serve in the army before he must retire. The date of his retirement is June 16, 1900. According to the statements of officers who know him well, and according to the record of history, Gen. Merritt was one of the great cavairy leaders of the war. Sheridan always wanted Merritt with him when an important engagement with hard fighting was on. If he lacked a little of Sheridan's dash, he is admitted to have been a better planner. And, above sil, his reputation for personal courage and absolute fairness was something that made men willing to risk their lives in obeying his orders. It is said of Merritt that he never went into battle behind his men. It was the flash of his sword that told them where the hardest fighting was, and to that point the men railied The Army Register bears silent teatimony to Gen. Merritt's worth as a soldier. He received more mention for brave deeds than almost any other officer during the war. At Gettysburg, Yellow Tavern, Hawes Shop, I've Forks, in all the campaign of Northern Virginia, with Sheridan at Winchester, at Fishor's Hill, Gettyaburg, and Spottsylvania, Merritt was present will his troopers. It has been decided, so it is reported, that should an army of invasion ever be sent from the United States to Cuoa, Merritt will command. Perhaps there could be no better commentary on the wisdom of such a choice than that made by apprivate soldier at Governor 3 Island the other day, when he heard of the report.

"I hope it's true,' be said, 'and if the old "I'l hope it's true,' be said, 'and if the old "I'l hope it's true,' be said, 'and if the old "I'l hope it's true,' be said, 'and if the old "I'l hope it's true,' be said, 'and if the old "I'l hope it's true,' be said, 'and if the old "I'l hope it's true,' be said, 'and if the old "I'l hope it's true,' be said, 'and if the old "I'l hope it's true,

or i hand the the case.

"I hope it's true,' he said, 'and if the old man goes, I want to go, too, I'd rather fight with Merritt in Cuba, with all the talk about yellow fever, then to be here on the island, where I know I'd keep a whole skin. Wherever the old man goes I want to follow, for when he fights he wins, and he won't send me where he wan't go himself."

Drowned Near Unalaska. SEATTLE, March 27.-The steamer Bertha. with Unalaska dates to March 20, has arrived, bringing gold bullion from the Apollo mine,

Unga Island, amounting to \$75,000. The missing bark Coloma, over two months out from Puget Sound, with lumber for Dutch Harbor, and given up for lost by her owners, was pluked up by the revenue cutter Bear among the islands to the westward, where adverse winds had carried her. The vessel was in a helpless condition, but the Captain and crew remained with her. The Bear towed her to Dutch Harbor with her cargo intact and the

Dutch Harbor with her cargo intact and the vessel uninjured.

While attempting the passage from Unalaska to Dutch Harbor in a small bost F. H. Tracy of Cincinnati, C. A. Andrews of Ironton, O., and Peter J. Doerr and John C. Doerr of St. Louis were drowned by the capsising of the bost. These men left Scattle in January, where they catfitted for a prospecting trip to Unalaska, and had camped awaiting settled weather. Their bodies were not recovered, and their effects have been brought to Scattle on the Bertha to await the disposition of their friends. Five trains of Klon-Ikers arrived to-day over the Great Northern Railroad.

where I know I'd keep a whole skin, 'wherever the old man goes I want to follow, for when he fights he wins, and he won't send me where he won't so himself.'

Speaking of the possibility of war, an officer on Gen. Merritt's staff said the other day:

"If war should come, the heaviest work will fall upon the younger general officers, like Miles and Billy Graham, and Wade and Merriam and Coppinger. We old fellows can't expect to put up much of a bluff at hard fighting. We've had our day, disagreeable as it may be to remember. Graham might have the dustiest work, and it was for that reason that he was put in command of the new Department of the Gulf. That's where the artillery will speak, and Graham, of all the men in the army, is the man for the post and the hour. 'Light Battery Billy,' he was called during the war, and whenever there was a big engagement every general officer wanted Graham with the artillery. It has been said of him, and I guess it's true, that in no army in the world is there Graham superior as an officer of artillery. He loves the big guns as he loves his family, and he knows just what to do with them at the right time. Wade and Merriam and Coppinger are able men, as any enemy will find out. If that isn't believed, look at their war records.

"If there should be need of much work for the cavalry, Merritt would have as his chief lieutenant Col. Guy V. Henry, now in command of the Tenth Cavalry at Fort Assimilione, Mou. He will probably get the next Brigadier's commission. If there is no Sheridan now in the army, there is at least a Custer, and Henry is the man. He is young and he has a dash and a brilliancy of leadership that is striling. He has a cooler head than Custer, which makes him a better leader.

"Hut. Lord! young man, what's the use of talking! If we had a war that lasted any time, men, young Lieutenants now, would spring up the cave it is a superiors than any our history houng benefit of the experience of others." Tie the National Colors to Your Bicycle. BINGHAMTON, March 26,-A local paper sug rested the idea that all bleycle riders tie gested the idea that all bloycle riders the a piece of the national colors to their wheels during the nat few weeks to show their patri-ctic spirit. Already the idea has taken root and many of the 5.000 wheelmen of this city are dis-playing the national colors.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republian State Committee will start on Tuesday for a trip to Florida. Mrs. Hackett will accompany him. The main object of the trip is to give Mr. Hackett an opportunity to rest, but he will look after some business interests while in the South.

Where Yesterday's Fires Word. A. M.-13:85, Daily avenue and Kingsbridge read Mrs. A. C. Gilligan, damage \$800; 11:45, 3089 Sec Harris & Company, Jamage slight.

F. M. -1:80, 244 East Twenty-fifth street. Peter fas. Jamage 829; 10:00, 470 high avenue, John C. fas. damage 829; 10:00, 470 high avenue, John C. fills, damage 82, 50:01; 10:25, 16 Astorney street, Daniel Rabuscite, damage trifling; 10:00, 119 West Takey-librid street, Committee Giedes, damage 818. ond avenue, no damage: 11:50, 419 h Bixth avenue

DR. JOHN HALL ILL ARED. An Affection of the Meart Aggravated

Climbing to the Church Laft. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, is seriously ill at his residence, 712 Fifth avenue, next the church, with an affection of the heart. He has been confined to his bed since kriday, when the family physician, Dr. David Magie, of 32 West

orty-eighth street, was summoned. Yesterday morning the Rev. Isaac H. Polhenus, pastor of the Sixty-third Street Chapel, preached for Dr. Hall, and briefly accounted for his presence in the pulpit by stating that Dr. Hall was slightly indisposed. At the afternoon service the Rev. Hugh Pritchard, paster of Alexander Chapel, at 7 and 9 King street, an-other dependency of the Fifth Avenue Church,

Alexander Chapel, at 7 and 9 King street, another dependency of the Fifth Avenue Church, occupied the nulpit.

Dr. Hall's illness dates back to Thursday last. On the afternoon of that day he had occasion to go up into the loft of the church. This necessitated the olimbing of several pairs of stairs. When he reached the loft his breathing became labored. In fact, his efforts to take breath could be heard fifty leet away. It was with much difficulty that he retraced his steps and finally reached the parsonage. Although he complained a great deal of palpitation of the heart, he flatly refused to have a doctor. He remainded the members of his family who were in the house that he had had sitacks before something like the one from which he was then suffering, and he was certain it would soon pass away. But he grew worse, and of Friday consented to remain in bed and have br. Magic called. Dr. Hall was somewhat improved yesterday, but it was learned last evening that he is still considered to be in a serious condition.

Dr. Hall has had trouble with his heart for a number of years. When he was in Europe a year ago he concluded to be treated by a special st. The treatment prescribed helped the patient wonderfully, but he was cautioned against violent exercise of any Kind.

THE CURFEW IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Children Off the Streets at Night. ALBANY, March 27.-The adoption of a curfew as a means of keeping children off the streets at night is advocated by Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public

"The working of the curfew ordinances in nany cities is attracting attention," he says in his annual report. "Over 300 cities and towns in the West have adopted a curfew ordinance, which requires all children under 15 years of age, unless accompanied by parents or guard-ians, or absent with leave, to be at home at 9 o'clock in the evening in the summer and at 8 o'lock in winter. The result has been a decrease of from 50 to 75 per cent, in the number of arrests of children for crime. Teachers report that boys who formerly were behind in their studies by reason of late hours on the street are more punctual and regular, and keep up with school work.

the street are more punctual and regular, and keep up with school work. There has been a reduction of from 50 to 100 per cent. in commitments of youths to reform schools. The curfew is opnosed by those who consider it an infringement upon personal liberty, but it may well be asked whether society and the State should not have the power to protect themselves against vicious tendencies in street education.

"Statistics tell us that last year there were 179,000 arrests of children under 16 years of age. There may be no sentiment in favor of a street curfew ordinance, but the re should be a remedy for reducing juvenile crime. May not the State properly supplement the efforts of philanthropic and order-loving citizens in the organization of local associations to provide elevating amusement and reasonable instruction to those who maturally drift toward the streets for exciment and change! In many communities this plan is followed with excellent results. It is urged that the curfew may well apply to others than children who make the streets at night the scenes of evil operations."

The report recommends that after 1899 the school cansus be taken every four years instead of every two years, and calls attention to aitempts made by unprincipled parties to use the public schools for the purpose of distributing vile literature among the young. vile literature among the young.

treasury from which to draw when funds are needed to prosecute their work. At the meeting yesterday all the reporters were excluded, and the sentinel at the door gave out that they did not need the aid of the press to help them in the work. Another lady member said:

"Binghamton is fast becoming a very wicked town, and our sons and daughters are being ruined. The saloons under the Raines law are wide open on Sundays, and g mbling and other vices are going on undistureed. On the streets late at night can be seen young girls bargaining their shame and the cafes are filled with young men and women drinking beer and listening to vile talk. It is our purpose to put a stop to this state of things, and if necessary we will ask the authorities to supply a currew bell, which will be rung at 9 o'clock every evening, excent Saturday, and all young boys and girls will then have to get off the street or go to lail, unless they have a reasonable excuse. Other places have adopted this method with success, and we propose to try it. We shall use every effort to bring about a change of the morals of this city, and shall also give attention to other wrongs which are neglected by the authorities. The society will work in secret and furnish evidence against all lawbreakers."

DASHED CHILD AGAINST WALL. Child Made Unconscious—Rowan's Abused Wife Forgave Him, but He Was Held.

When Gilbert Rowan of 223 East Seventythird street was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday, his wife, Jane, did not wish to make any complaint against him.

According to the story told by Policeman Donoghue, Rowan went home intoxicated late Saturday night, and, after beating his wife, picked up his d-year-old daughter, Katle, and dashed her head against the wall and then threw her

her head against the wair and teen there here to the floor.

Mrs. Howan got a near-by physician to attend the child, who was unconscious. Her husband chased the doctor out of the house by threats of breaking his head with a club.

The mother then called in the policeman, who arrested Rowan, after having had the child taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Mrs. Howan told the Magnistrate that her husband returned from the island on Jan. 8, after serving a sentence for assaulting her, and she wanted to torgive him for what he did Saturday night.

Agent Dimond of the Gerry society asked that the prisoner be remanded until to-day, so that he could get evidence on which to make a com-plaint against him. Rowan was accordingly held in default of \$1,000 ball for examination

FOUR BOY BURGLARS NABBED. Two Brethers Caught Hobbing a House and Two Other Brothers in a Store. Four boys under 13 years old were arrested for

burgiary by policemen of the East 104th street station last night and sent to the Gerry society Policeman McGuiro found the first two, Gus tavo Bermile and Charles Bermile, of 297 tavo Bermile and Charles Bermile, of 297
Pleasant avenue, filling sacks with miscellaneous articles in the basement at 299 Pleasant avenue, where they had forced the door.
The other two, also brothers, were arrested in a candy store at 2058 Second avenue. A number of boys had broken a panel in a door leading into the store from the hall, and Edward and Raymond Beeganbender of 313 East 101st street got inside. Policeman Webster noticed the other boys run out of the hall as he approached, and found the Beeganbenders stowing away candy and cigarettes.

JIMMY HOPE'S SON ARRESTED Charged with Hunning a Hand Book-A Gas

bler, but faid To Se a Square One. A son of Jimmy Hope, the bank burglar, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for running a "hand book" in the Tenderloin. He goos by the name of Harry Hall and lives at 693 Columbus Avenue. He was arrested by Policeman McMillan of Insuector Brooks's staff. The police say that although young Hall is a gambler, he has the reputation of being a square ene and in no way has indicated any tendency to follow in the footsteps of his father. The presence was half for examination.

MURDER AND THEN ARSON.

MAN, WIFE, AND A SURGLAR DEAD IN A BURNING BUILDING. Systerious Crime in Atlanta Revented by a Fire-Negro Burgiars Kill a Storchesper and Wife-One of Them Also Killed-Accomplices Start the Fire-Nany Arrests.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27 .- W. H. Briley and ife were 'ound murdered in their burning store, at the corner of Humphries and Liberty streets, at 5:30 e'clock this morning. A short distance from them lay the body of Robert Wikinson, a negro notorious in police records. The case is surrounded by more mysterious de-tails than have baffled the Atlanta police in rears. The simple crime of itself was difficult enough of solution, but on top of this came the fire, the attempt to explain which has been un-

satisfactory.

The theory of the police is that the killing ocurred about 1 o'clock in the morning and that the conflagration was started about an hour later by the murderers. It is known that it was the custom of the Brileys to keep their store open until midnight on Saturdays, and the fact that both were found fully dressed conarms the hour at which the murder is supposed to have taken place. The police believe that the negroes, led by Wilkinson, effected an entrance into the store and b gan to pillage, when they were surprised by Mrs. Briley. Wilkinson evidently attacked her and had beaten her about the head fearfully when Mr. Briley. attracted by the noise of the scuffic, rushed in, and finding his wife at the mercy of the negro. knocked her assailant senseless. The police think that then one of the pegroes who accompanied Wilkinson sunk a hatchet in Mr. Briley's head, and, believing they had slain

There is no doubt that they held a conference when they had receded a short distance from ordinance in the cities and towns of this State | the house and returned with the intention of the house and returned with the intention of firing the building by conceal the evidences of the crime. When they re-entered the room where lev their victims and comrade, Mrs. Briley evidently showed signs of life and one of the gang drew a rapur across her throat from ear to ear, making sure of her death. They then turned their attention to Wilkinson, and ascertaining that he still breathed determined to sacrifice him to their own safety and sunk layers into his bedse and the hatches into his to sacrifice him to their own safety and sunl knives into his body and the hatchet into his

knives into his body and the hatchet into his head.

The manner in which the wounds are inflicted on Mrs. Briley and the negro sustain this hypothesis. The murderers then emptied korosene on the foor of the rear room, applied matches, saw that the fire was well under way and fied. The buildings burned for some time before an alarm was given and when the firemen arrived the structure on the corner next to the store was also blazing flercely.

No attention was paid at first to the store until some one reported that a dead negro was on the inside. Foreman Anderson forced a passage through the door and dragged Wilkinson out by the head. Another cry went up that a white woman had been found in the burning store and scarcely had her body been removed from the debris when that of her husband was discovered jammed belind his counter, his head split open by a batchet.

The police have arrested fitteen or twenty negroes on suspicion. It is known that they expect to fasien the guilt on a negro who is already in jail.

RICHES AMONG INDIANS.

Orage Tribe Numbers 1,729-They Own 1,500, WASHINGTON, Merch 27,-The Osage Indians are the richest community in the world. They number but 1,729 souls, all told-men, women and children; they own 1,500,000 acres of valuable land, have \$9,000,000 in trust with the Government, which pays 5 per cent. interest, and have leases with cattlemen for the use of their pasture lands which bring them between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year, without counting the rent from the agricultural lands and the proceeds of their own labor. That, how TO REFORM RINGHAMTON.

As Organization of Wemes of That City Has Endertaken the Work.

BINGHAMTON, March 26.—A number of the leading women of this city have organized in the interest of reform, both municipal and moral. They propose to see that the laws are enforced in regard to the closing of saloons on Sundays and at other times prescribed by law, also that all houses of ill fame are alolished, and that girls and young women are kept off the streets after 9 o'clock at night. They are also to make war upon drink and tobacco, and will endeavor to get all mothers to keep their daughters from associating with young men of bad habits. It is the aim of the society not only to reform the morals of the town, but also to put a stop to other abuses, such as bad sewerage, faulty parementa, and all other city work that has not been menta, and all other city work that has not been menta, and all other city work that has not been menta, and all other city are at the head of the organization, and they have a well-filled preserved when funds are needed to prosecute their work. At the meeting yesternay all the reporters were excluded, and the sentinel at the door gave out that they are at the lands, which lie just south of the Kansaa line and constitution of the lands, which lie just south of the kansaa line and constitution of the lands, which lie just south of the kansaa line and constitution of the lands, which lie just south of the kansaa line and constitution of the lands, which lie just south of the kansaa line and constitution of the lands, which lie just south of the kansaa line and constitution of the lands, which lie just south of the kansaa line and constitution of the lands, which lie just south of the kansaa line and constitution of the lands, which lie just south of the kansaa line and constitution of the lands, which lie just south of the kansaa line and constitution of the lands, which lie just south of the kansaa line and constitution of the lands, which lie just south of the kansaa line and constitution of t ever, is very small. They have so much the increasing value of the lands, which lie just south of the Kansas line and consist of valuable timber and large tracts of rich soil suitable for agriculture, have made citizenship of great value, and have caused many dissolute white men to marry into the tribe, so that 829, mostly children, are of mixed blood. The "squaw men," as the whites who marry Indian women are called, are not enrilled, and receive nothing directly, but indirectly they control the shares of their wives and children, and have been gaining more and more influent. control the shares of their wives and more infi-and have been gaining more and more infi-ence among the people. The tribe is governe by a chief and lifteen councillors, and at the la-election the mixed bloods, or "squaw men," I bribery and other influences, succeeded in elec-ing their candidates for chief and the council.

STEPHEN GIRARD'S WILL

No Decision by the Supreme Court of the Unite States Declaring It Invalid. Washington, March 27,-Within the last

few weeks the clerk of the Supreme Court has received a number of letters from persons in this country and in Europe asking for copies of a decision of that court which, they say, was reently rendered declaring invalid the will of Ste phen Girard, the famous Philadelphia merchant and philanthropist. The will was executed in 1831. Some of the letters contained clippings from French newspapers asserting that such a deci-sion had been made, and that the fortune left by Mr. Girard for the establishment of the noble institution bearing his name would be divided among his heirs. One of the letter writers was M. Glardon, Judge of the Tribunal Cantonal at Lausanne, Switzerland, and M. Lafontaine of onden, England, a grandnephew of Girard, who naïvely says that he has a "tremendous"

who naively says that he has a tremendous interest in the decision.

It is needless, as a matter of information to people generally in this country, to say that no such decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court, and that the city of Philadelphia will not be under the unpleasant necessity of reimbursing the heirs, near or remote, of its late benevoient and patrictic resident for the moneys received from his estate, which it has administered so wisely and so well for more than half a century in the interests of education and charity.

half a century in the interests of education and charity.

The will of Stephen Girard has been twice the subject of judicial construction by the highest court of the land. At the January term of 1844 Mr. Justice Story discussed that instrument most exhaustively in an opinion covering more than 100 pages of the reports. The will had been attacked by J. F. Girard, a brother of the deceased: Françoise Fenelon Vidal, niece, and others, on many grounds, but they were all overthrown by Justice Story, and the will upheld in every particular. Again, at the December term of 1868 Mr. Justice Girer, speaking for the court, said that the natural heirs or Girard could have no interest in the disposition of the income of the estate left by him, even if the specific institutions established by his will did not exhaust the revenue from the property, for the secondary and indefinite objects to which it was devised would take it all for all time, in every probability.

The President's Paster Preaches His Farewell

WASHINGTON, March 27.-The Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston, pastor at the Metropolitan M. E. Church, where President McKiniey has a pew, Church, where Freament actually taking the preached his farewell sermon to-day, taking the benediction as his text. He has been pastor here for five years. Br. Johnston will be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Bristol of Evanston, Iii., who will preach next Sunday. The President did not attend church to-day.

Mortgage on a Big Hostery Company.

MUSKEGON, Mich., March 27.-The Amazon Hosiery Company has executed mortgages on its plant to Charles H. Hackley and Tho Hume, trustees, to secure creditors to the amount of \$180,000. George W. Powell of Chicago, President of the company, and Thomas Monroe have been appointed receivers for the institution. The concern is the largest of its kind in the world, employing 800 people.

OUT HIS THROAT AND WRISTS.

late He Had Been Assessed and Had Bee Old John Porhan, with his throat out and his wrists backed, lay in hiding for over a day at his home at 344 Eighth avenue. He had a room over Thomas O'Gara's undertaking shop, Yesterday morning at half past 7 o'clock he went

to O'Gara's kitchen and confronted Annie Fox, the cook. His appearance scared her nearly into a fainting fit. His clothing was stiff with dried blood, as was a towel tied about his neck. His wrists were lacerated.

"They've been trying to murder me." he whispered faintly, "Send for an ambulance,"

"Who did it?" she asked.
"A man," he said. "He caught me at Eighth avenue and Twenty-seventh street and cut my

"A man, he said. He caught he as high avenue and Twenty-seventh street and cut my throat and my wrists. For God's sake send for an ambulance."

"When did they do it?" the girl asked.

"Saturd y morning," he said. "I've been this way ever since. Look!"

The girl looked and grew sick. She gave him 10 cents for ear fare and told him to go to Hellevue. When she came back from church, almost an hour later, she found him just where she had left him. She insisted that he ought to go to Hellevue. He stumbled out into the street and then into the butcher shop of Alfred Weissnext door. He told the Weisses the same story, They went to the corner drug store and asked that an ambulance he sent for. The druguist said he wouldn't send for one until he saw how bedly Perham was hurt.

When he had one look at Perham's throat he coula not call an ambulance quickly enough. The injured man was taken to the New York Hospital.

Pelectives Perkins and Milburn investigated.

Hospital.

Detectives Perkins and Milburn investigated Detectives Perkins and Milburn investigated Perhan's story. From the condition of his room they are convinced that he had attempted suicide. They found a bloody pocketknife, with which they believe he had cut himself. Perhan was once a butcher, but has been out of work for a long time.

SUICIDE AT GRAND UNION. A Travelling Salesman Shoots Himself-Was an Invalid.

Kester Germaine Haines, a travelling salesman, was found dead in his bed in room 734 at the Grand Union Hotel yesterday morning by Mary Garvey, a chambermaid. He had committed suicide by shooting himself with a 32calibre pistol in the mouth, the bullet passing

upward through the brain.

Haines engaged a room in the botel late Saturdey afternoon, paying \$1 for it in advance. He had no bargage. When the maid discovered the dead body she notified William Tarbell, the manager of the hotel. He found upon a table in the room a card bearing the dead man's name and the following written upon it in pencil:
"Notify Mrs. Porter, No. 282 Eighth avenue

My clothes are in a tailor shop on Amsterdam avenue above Eighty-eighth street."

avenue above Eighty-eighth street." Beside the card there was a bottle labelled "pepsin powders," which contained a dark-colored powder. Haines had removed his clothing and lay upon his back on the best. The revolver lay just within the relax-d grasp of his hand.

The police of the Grand Central station were notified, and Coroner Bausch was summoned. He gave a permit for the removal of the body, and it was taken away by an undertaker.

Mrs. Porter said yesterday afternoon that she was a friend of the family. Haines had been a sufferer from stomach and nervous troubles for a long time. She supposed that he had designated her to be first notified so that she could break the new of his death to his mother, who lives at 208 West Eighty-third street.

AN AGED WOMAN KILLS HERSELF Mrs. Mary Oakley Jumps to Her Beath from the Window of a Brooklyn Hospital.

Mrs. Mary Oakley, aged 65, was killed early yesterday morning by jumping from a window the third floor of the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, in St. Mark's and Classon avenues, in Brooklyn. She lived with her sister at 507 Baltic street, and was with her sister at 507 Baltic street, and was taken to the hospital on Wednesday iast, suffering from nervous prostration and other allments. Shortly after mid-light on Saturday night, while Miss Finily Bicker, the night physician, was absent from the ward, preparing some medicine in the drug room, Mrs. Oakley, without attracting the attention of the other patients in the room, got out of bed, and, opening the window, jumped into the yard, a distance of twenty-five feet.

She was missed on the return of Miss Bicker, and was soon found unconsclous on the pavement in the yard. She died within an hour. She had long-been despondent, and at the hospital she refused to take food. She was the wife of James Oakley.

AN INVALID KILLS HERSELF. capairing of Recovery Mrs. Friedel Drank

Emma Friedel, 26 years old, killed bersel with carbolic acid at her home on the top floor of the tenement at 261 Avenue B, at 11:15 o'clock last night. The woman had been a pa-

tient at the Post-graduate Hospital for some time for heart trouble.

Her condition not improving, she returned to her home the latter part of last week. She was greatly depressed by her illness and the fact that her husband, who is a latorer, had been unable to get employment for some time, tended to increase her depression. Although Friedel found employment on Saturday, and was to go

Rejected Lover Attempts Suicide Daniel Goldstein, 20 years old, of 81 Henry street, being in love with a young Jewess, decided a long time ago to ask her to become his wife. Since then his father and mother have both died. Last night he asked the girl to marry him. She refused, so he decided to die. He took a large quantity of chlorate of potash. He was conveyed to the Gouverneur Hospital, where a stomach pump put the would-be suicide in a safe condition.

Took a Fatal Dose of Morphine. Mrs. Bertha Bigsbee, 27 years old, wife of Jean Bigsbee, a boatman, committed suicide at her home, 39 Grand street, Jersey City, last night by taking a dose of morphine. She was taken to the City Hospital and died shortly after her arrival there. The woman's husband, who is employed by the McWilliams Towing Com-pany, started for New London on Saturday.

THREE FELL THROUGH A SKYLIGHT. Negro Burgiars Mee: with an Accident in

Trying to Escape-One Killed. ATLANTA, March 27.—Three negro burglars, in an effort to escape at 2 o'clock this morning, fell through a skylight on the Gershon Paper Company's building to the second landing on desks and a stove, and one of them, John Foote, desks and a stove, and one of them, John Foote, subsequently died of his injuries. At 2 o'clock Mr. James Rendall, who rooms on the top floor, was awakened by four negroes robbing his room. Catching one by the arm, he called for help. The negro tore himself away, and all four retreated across the roof. One kepi his wits about him and climbed safely down the fire escape, but his companions, rushing toward the front of the building, fell through the sky-light. All were badly injured. The police later found the burglar who had escaped, hidden under a house.

RECEIVED STOLEN GOODS. Iwo Prisoners with \$1,100 Worth of Pipes Captured in a Hayard Street Store

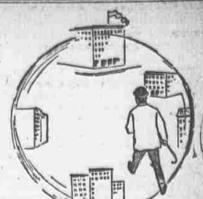
Two detectives from Police Headquarters drove up to 36 Bayard street in a patrol wagon at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and, enter

ing a small notion store in the basement, placed ing a small notion store in the basement, placed two men who were there under arrest. They also conflicated a number of pipes which were found in a corner of the store packed in boxes. Then they drove to Police Heanigharters, where the pipes were stored and the prisoners locked up. A man who was arrested on Friday of a charge of stealing \$1,100 worth of pipes is said to have told the police that the pipes were at 36 Bayard street. The two men arrested yeaterday will be charged in court this morning with having received stolen woods.

SAYS THERE'S \$5,000 GONE. Grand Street Restaurant Man Cau't Find His Friend and Manager Either.

Antonio Forrare, keeper of a restaurant at 195 Grand street, went to Italy last fall, leaving his restaurant in charge of Alfonso Mocaldi, a his restaurant in charge of Alfonso Mocaldi, a friend. He returned a week ago and found the affairs of the restaurant satisfactory. On Saturday afternoon Mocaldi went away, saying that he would return in the evening. He had not returned yesterday moraing. Ferrare became worried and opened his sate. Then he went to Police Headquarters and declared that \$5,000 which the safe should have contained was missing. The police sent out a general alarm for Mocaldi.

Big Cargo of American Cereals. PORTLAND, Me., March 27.-The Hamburg-American liner Alesia sailed to-day for Hamburg with the largest cargo of cereals ever chipped from an American port. The total shipper at was 352,500 bushels, of which 200,000 bushels were of Chicago clipped eat



We are preparing to enlarge our borders.

The building in the rear of our Warren street store has been eased and will be occupied next autumn.

The 32nd street store is also to have more space as soon as the abutting building on 33d street is completed.

At Prince street the hat and shoe departments are removed to the front of the corner store, where most customers enter; and the boys' clothing section has been brought to the front of the adjoining room.

These changes are all in the direction of bettering the auxiliary departments; for while these are essentially clothing stores, they are just as good hat and shoe stores.

For lack of suitable room the hats and shoes have never been properly displayed, especially in the Warren street store; but the goods and the service are worthy your consideration.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

DIES BOT TOOCH HOSE

Little Bear-on Spectacles. Do not mark the nose-rest lightly but firmly on its sides only. Don'tali- town. Just Solid Comfort.

GA NUN & PARSONS 13 W. 42d St. and 310 Columbus Av.

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T. M. STEWARI 326 7th Ave.

JOINS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. fin Emma Arnold Follows the Example of Miss Elizabeth M. Gurney.

Following the example of her friend, Miss Elizabeth M. Gurney, Miss Emma Arnold of 255 West Twenty-third street, a well-known worker in the Episcopal Church in this city, has been recently received into the Roman Catholic Church. Miss Arnold communicated to none of the members of her family her intention of changing her faith, and all of them were greatly surprised at her action when they learned of its

after it had been consummated. From her childhood Miss Arnold had always been identified with church work, and wes very devout. She comes of a family long prominent in the social world of Philadelphia, where they ormerly resided. While in Philadelphia she attend d Dr. Mortimer's church, the fashionable and ritualistic St. Mark's. She was an earness worker there, and when she took up her residence here she immediately joined the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in West Forty-sixth street, of which the Rov. Father Brown is the

street, of which the Rov. Father Brown is the rector.

In the course of her work in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin Miss Arnold became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth M. Gurney, the head and front of the Church Settlement House, an insignation on the upper east side which was mainly supported by the Rev. Father William Evereth Johnson and his parish of the Church of the Rodemer at Park avenue and Eighty-scoond street before the edifice was sold under the hammer by the city for debt. Miss Gurney did good work among the tenements, and the Settlement House was becoming favorably known throughout the city for the advantages it was offering to the people in whose neighbornood is was located, when Miss Gurney-left the Episcopal Church a few months ago and joined the Roman Catholic Church, met frequently at the Church of St. Francis Kavier, which Miss Gurney attended. The beauty of the service and the music were attractive to Miss Arnold, and she finally was persuaded to change her faith. Two weeks ago she was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. John F. X. O'Conor, S. J., in the presence of a few friends from this city and Philadelphis.

A Newark Pastor Beelines Two Calls.

The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, paster of the forth Reformed Church of Newark, N. J., announced to his congregation yesterday morning that he had declined two calls which he has lately had under consideration. One of these calls was to the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, the other to the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore.

Called to Alexander Avenue Haptist Church, Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, Alexander the Rev.W. Carey Newton, one of the graduates of Rochester Theological Seminary this year, He has accepted and will begin work on the first Sunday in June. wenue and 141st street, has extended a call to

Pennsylvania's Capitol Project.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27 .- A meeting of he Capitol Building Commission has been called for to-morrow night. Auditor-General Mylin and State Treasurer Haywood called on Architect Cobb while in Washington yesterday. Architects' cos while in washington yesterday, it is probable that the commission will proceed with the construction of a modest building, although many persons have advised them to refer the whole matter to the Legislature, showing the in-dequacy of the appropriation of \$550,000, which is now much reduced by the architects' icos and the expenses of litigation.

With due de crence to temperance in all things and moderation as a rule of life, there is this to be said of a pure alcoholic stimulant: when by

be said of a pure alcoholic stimulant: when by scrutinous care in distillation and evaporation in the maturing process all that is deleterious is eliminated, it is then pure and invaluable. When age renders it rich in flavor, mellow and soft to the taste and Found Everywhere

The Favorite.

The Favorite.

and recommend in their practice, the abolition of which would be an irreparable loss. Just this stimulant, which gentlemen use at their tables, which is found everywhere as the favorite at the said in social intercourse, is flunter Haltimore Ry. the American Centleman's Whisky. It is a favorite for home buffer, gendlemen ask for it at all the clubs, and it is recognized as the standard of excellence everywhere.

A. H. Hart & Frank Hers, Representatively 8 S. William St., How Work, H. E.

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